



BRAZELL COAL MINE HORROR

Grows in Intensity as the Bodies of the Miners Are Brought to the Surface.

ONLY THIRTEEN MEN ESCAPED

Out of Some Fifty or Sixty—List is Likely to Grow to Forty Killed.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 24.—A special to the Post from Brownsville says:

The horror of the Brazell mine grows in intensity with every hour. The number of the dead is now estimated at forty, and may pass that figure. At the same time there is a strong presumption that the laws regulating mining were carelessly and probably criminally disregarded.

To-day the first body of the victims was brought out of the mine, and never in the history of mine disasters were human beings so horribly mutilated. It was nearly 11 o'clock before the first five bodies were taken out, twenty-eight hours after the explosion. At 5:30 three were brought to the surface, and at 9:30 three more came up in the cage of the main shaft. The dead taken from the mine so far are:

Henry Hagar, 30 years old, leaves wife and six children; Peter Orosow, 35, leaves wife and four children; William Thomas, 33, leaves wife and four children; Michael Rothell, 24, single; Samuel Meese, 33, leaves wife and three children; Albert Meese, 13, died after being rescued yesterday; Michael Mahle, 23, leaves wife and two children; George Kovitz, 40, single; Joseph Postsky, 22, leaves wife; Joseph Magyar, 19, single; William Molok, 33, leaves wife and two children; Paul Proloc, 24, wife and one child.

Among the men missing and known to be dead in the mine are the following Hungarians:

Michael Parahak, Andrew Parahak, brothers; Paul Landis, Thomas Kuelak, Andrew Tourniskal.

At least twelve other bodies are in sight, but cannot be reached on account of the debris.

The estimates of the number of dead are conflicting. A. B. Brazell, president of the Stockdale Coal Company, this afternoon said he believed that but twenty to twenty-five men had been killed. Men who were working around the mine yesterday morning gave different figures. They say thirty-five to forty men were down the main shaft in the cages, while about twenty climbed down the steps in the elevator shaft. From fifty-five to sixty men were in the mine, and of this number but twelve have been recovered alive. All the rest, whatever the number, are dead.

John, or as he is popularly known, "Jonah" Meese, is one of the thirteen men who escaped from the mine alive. He is fearfully burned, and is lying at his home with his head swathed in bandages. He told his story to-day:

"I was in the stable," Meese said, "caring my mule, when the explosion occurred. My brother Sam was by my side, and his boy Albert was standing in front of him. Then came the crack of the explosion. Never in my life have I heard such a terrific report. I thought my head had been blown off. In about two seconds the mine was filled with dazzling light, as the fine coal dust in the air was consumed. My brother Sam dropped to the ground as if shot through the heart. He must have been killed instantly. His boy Albert swayed and fell over his father. I began to look out of the stable. That is why my face is so terribly burned. I was afraid to turn my back upon the mules for fear they would stampede and run me down. I did not know then that they had all been killed by the explosion, for our lamps were blown out and we were in total darkness.

"After I got out of the stable I heard Albert crying for help. I went back and found him and Henry Atwood, a driver. I proceeded, half leading and half carrying them to the foot of the mine shaft. They were both delirious, and I believe I was too. Both of them remained in standing up and began to walk around. I immediately forced them to lie down, to get them out of the path of the fatal after-damp, which hovered about four feet above the ground. Then I felt myself going to sleep, but I did not care, although I realized that it was the sleep of death. I laid down upon something which I could feel, although I could not see, was a corpse, and fell asleep as calmly as ever I did in my life. When I awoke somebody was forcing me to swallow brandy and coffee, and I was trying to explain that it would be needless for me to drive a wagon, as there had been an accident in the mine.

"The force of the explosion was terrific. My face and scalp is literally filled with coal dust blown in it, just as if it had been shot out of a gun held within a few inches. Another evidence of the force of the explosion was discovered to-day. On the hill side, fifty feet back from the main shaft, was discovered an arm and a foot. They were portions of a victim killed 168 feet below the surface and blown out of the shaft like a bullet from a rifle."

From statements obtained to-day, it seems clear that the presence of gas in quantities in the mine was perfectly well known, and that naked lights were used for several days before the explosion.

According to credible authority, not a single safety lamp was used in the

mine by the working crews since last Tuesday morning, four days before the explosion. Fire Boss James Ratcliffe, whose duty it was to look after the safety of the mine, and upon whose care and intelligence the lives of the diggers depended in a large degree, told his story. Ratcliffe has not yet recovered from his narrow escape from death. The fire boss said:

"I believe that the explosion was caused by a sudden fall, which occurred just before the explosion. I do not believe there was enough gas in the mine to be dangerous. As a matter of fact the coal itself gives off little gas, fact, the coal itself gives off little gas, roof of the pit. After the explosion I went into the mine with Jones, the pit boss. I went from the entrance of the main shaft toward the air shaft, 150 yards away. Everything was filled with after damp and smoke. Jones gave out in a few minutes, and I dragged him to the bottom of the main shaft, where there was a little air."

Ratcliffe said the explosion must have occurred within two or three hundred feet from the main shaft. He says the mine was well supplied with air.

"It was awful," said the fire boss. "The men were trapped there like rats, and there is no hope that a single man is alive. The two shafts were both disabled, and there was no other exit. I have never seen a more terrific mine explosion. Stone stoppings were utterly destroyed. Not even particles of rock remained. The stone was blown into dust."

William Pastorious, driver in the mine, tells a sensational story. Pastorious, who has lived in Brownsville for many years, and is regarded as a man of intelligence, says that Pit Boss Jones on last Tuesday morning issued a general order that all safety lamps might be dispensed with, and in their stead the miners were permitted to use naked lights. Pastorious also states that the lamps were unlocked, contrary to regulation.

"The miners always prefer to use naked lights," said Pastorious, "when- ever possible, as they give better light and are more easily handled. I have been working here a couple of months and used a safety lamp until last Tuesday morning. At that time safeties were in use by drivers and others who were constantly moving about the mine, and therefore exposed to greater risk than a digger in a room. Contrary to the mining regulations, the safety lamps in use were in many cases unlocked. The safeties were provided by the company as usual, and they should be locked so that it is impossible for a miner to open them while at work. My lamp was unlocked, and I frequently opened and closed it. On Tuesday the pit boss issued an order that the men could use open lamps, and they, of course, discarded the safeties, which made a poorer light. About 160 yards from the bottom of the main shaft there was a fall, which had been boarded up, and in which the gas stood against the roof. I think it was this gas which exploded."

Superintendent Boyer, who is the superior of Pit Boss Jones, when told of the above statement, said:

"I know nothing of the order to dispense with safety lamps." He would make no further statement.

Mine Inspector James Blick, who has been in the mine almost constantly since last night, came out to-night and gave a graphic account of its condition. Inspector Blick said:

"At the bottom of the two shafts the mine is a complete wreck. Only enough debris has been removed to allow of the bodies being brought out. There are more bodies in the mine, but how many cannot be determined. There are undoubtedly a number of corpses under the wreckage. The lower parts of the mine are flooded, and the water is rising, as the pumps are disabled. The six-inch pipes draining the mine have been twisted and broken. Like me, I penetrated to the face of the mine to-day and saw two bodies there, but the after damp was thick, and I had to return quickly. Nothing further will be done to remove the debris until the water has been pumped out. None of the men can possibly be alive. It will require several days to clear the mine. The bottom of it is wrecked, but the roof and sides are intact. There is no fire in the mine."

Rough but reverent hands carried the bodies of the victims when they reached the top of the shaft to the temporary morgue on the hillside, 100 feet away. Of one man, Peter Crusey, a portion of the trunk and the back of the skull remained, and that was virtually all a cinder. He was identified by a shred of his shirt that had been blown into his flesh. Of the twelve dead there was but one that was not a hideous spectacle. Among the men at the Brazell mine to-day were many who had been at other explosions, but never had they seen such mangled, burned and distorted bodies.

Dr. N. H. Taylor, coroner of Fayette county, arrived early in the morning from Uniontown. He empaneled a jury, who viewed the bodies as they were brought to the surface. The inquest will be held at Uniontown as soon as all of the bodies are recovered.

Large Ice House Burned.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Dec. 24.—The mammoth ice house of the Spring Lake Ice Company, located on Spring Lake, about 70,000 tons of ice of last year's cut still remained in the building. The building was 600 feet long, 25 feet wide and contained all modern facilities for storing ice and also for loading it on vessels. It was believed to be fully insured.

NO FURTHER NEWS OF WAR SITUATION.

Government Refused to Accept the Duke of Connaught, Who Volunteered.

BOERS EXTENDING THEIR LINES.

Christmas Truce Observed by Both English and Boer Armies.

LONDON, Dec. 25, 4:30 a. m.—The war office has received a cablegram from General Forester-Walker, dated Cape Town yesterday saying:

"Have no further news of the general situation."

It may be almost safely predicted that nothing will occur to-day. A truce, either formal or informal, is being kept for the observance of Christmas by the opposing forces.

The Duke of Connaught again pressed to be allowed to go to the front, but the government declined to give its assent. Then valuing considerations of rank, he offered his services to Lord Roberts in any capacity as a staff officer. Lord Roberts consented, but the government again declined.

The Morning Post's correspondent at Chieveley, telegraphing on Monday, December 18, and confirming intelligence already cabled, says:

"At dawn to-day the column struck camp and formed a new one, three miles to the south, owing to the scarcity of water."

A dispatch from Modder river, dated December 18, says:

"The Boers continue extending their trenches. They now have nearly twenty miles of entrenched works due north of the British camp, which also is in an admirable position for defense. The Boers, moreover, are compelled to keep a force estimated at 20,000 in order to contain the British column."

A large number of Lord Methuen's wounded have recovered and are ready to resume their places in the ranks."

A dispatch to the Daily News from Modder river, dated December 18, says:

"We are now waiting until England shall have realized the actual facts. It has to be admitted that, man for man, we have found ourselves pretty well matched, but the Boers have always the choice of positions."

"Let England then become alive to the need for a further 100,000 men. Such a force will prove the truest economy in both blood and treasure."

LONDON, Dec. 25, 4:30 a. m.—Among minor news items, it is announced that Col. MacKinnon has been appointed to command the city of London Imperial volunteers. The Sixteenth Lancers have been ordered to proceed from Bombay to the Cape to meet the pressing need of cavalry. The Canadian, Colonel Russard, has been appointed to General French's staff.

It is rumored that the Free State is about to move the seat of government from Bloemfontein to Winburg, the former being indefensible. Dr. Leyds, who has again been interviewed, asserts that the Boers have ample arms and ammunition, declaring that they have Mausers enough to give each burgher two and an equal number of Martini-Henrys.

The morning papers are severely criticizing the fact that General Sir Charles Warren's Fifth division is being utilized to reinforce various points, instead of being concentrated at one.

MODIFIED RECONCENTRADO

Order Issued by Gen. Gatacre to Check Dutch Colonists.

CAPE TOWN, Monday, December 18. Gen. Gatacre, in order to check insurrection among the Dutch colonists and to prevent disaffected persons giving information or other assistance to the Boers, has issued a modified reconcentrado order. By its terms all males over twelve years of age, of whatever nationality, residing outside of towns or villages, but within a radius of twelve miles of military camps now established, or hereafter to be established, north of Sterksburg, are required immediately to vacate their places of residence and either to remove to some place outside the twelve-mile radius or to form a camp in close proximity to the nearest military camp—the spot to be selected by the officer commanding—where they must reside until further notice, providing for their own needs. All persons found within the radius without passes will be arrested.

Advices from Colesburg assert that not many colonial Dutch have joined the Boers in that district.

Certain residents of Malmesburg celebrated General Gatacre's repulse at Stormberg by a dinner.

RALPH WOODYARD.

Of West-Virginia, Died of Yellow Fever in Cuba—Effort to Have Body Brought Home.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., DEC. 24.—Information was received here yesterday of the death in Cuba of Mr. Ralph Woodyard, of West Virginia. He died of yellow fever.

Mr. Woodyard had been in Cuba for several months in the service of the postoffice department, under Major E. G. Rathbone. An effort is being made by Senator Atkins, at the request of friends, to secure a permit of the health department in New York, and in other states intervening, for landing the remains and conveying them to his home in a hermetically sealed casket, for burial.

Contributions to Lawton Fund.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 24.—Mr. Charles Parsons, who was selected to receive and forward money donated to the Law-

ton fund, has telegraphed \$1,200 to Adjutant General Corbin as the result of the first day's subscriptions. Most of the sums subscribed were in amounts of \$50 and \$100. The work will be continued until next week.

A BIG SALE

Of Coal Land in Monongalia County. \$100,000 Distributed to Farmers, and a Half Million Yet to be Paid.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Dec. 24.—The sale of coal lands on the west side of the river in Grant district is adding very materially to the Christmas joys of the farmers in that section. Many of them will have plenty of hard coal with which to enjoy the festive season and all of them in the deal will get it within the next few weeks.

Thirty thousand dollars was paid out on Friday afternoon and evening, and an equal amount was disbursed to-day among the farmers. The rest will be paid out as rapidly as the deeds can be presented.

Scott, Johnson & Co., of this place, made the deal through A. Howard Fleming, of Fairmont, who acted as agent. The parties buying the land are not known, but it is an eastern syndicate who is doing business through James Milholland, of New York, as trustee.

Twelve thousand acres of the coal lies on Scott's Run, Dent's Run, Big and Little Indian Creek and Stewart's Run. The coal all fronts on the river, and it includes practically all of the coal lands in Grant district.

The total amount of money to be paid out will be between four and five hundred thousand dollars. Moreland, Glascock, of this place, have made the abstracts to the property involved and have been at work on it for several weeks.

Mr. Milholland will be here hereafter on Wednesdays and Thursdays of each week to pay out the money that is to be paid out, and it will pass through the hands of Mr. Fleming.

It is stated that the coal is bought for development, but the exact status of this part of the deal will not be made known until later.

The deal is one of the largest that has ever been made in the county, and it speaks much for the future growth and development of the section purchased. The deal has been in the air for the last eight years, and he has labored incessantly for its success during all of that time. A number of local people have also been interested in it. They will clean up a nice sum of money for their labor, but will not make rich men out of themselves by any means.

FUNERAL OF D. L. MOODY

Will Be Held at the Congregational Church at East Northfield, Tuesday Afternoon—Honorary Pallbearers Have Been Selected, and a Number of Leading Ministers Will Take Part.

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., Dec. 24.—The family of the late Dwight L. Moody remained indoors nearly the entire day, owing to the constant down-pour of rain, leaving the house only for a brief interval during the forenoon to attend services at the Congregational church. Mrs. Moody, who had been much affected by the arrival of her sister and brother, Fleming Revell, and Mrs. William H. Holden, of Chicago, last evening, was in her usual health after a night's rest and showed only slightly the struggle which she has experienced during the past few weeks. Mrs. L. C. Washburn, Mr. Moody's only sister, is expected to arrive from her home in Racine, Wis., to-night.

The service at the Congregational church this forenoon were conducted by Rev. C. J. Schofield, the pastor, assisted by Rev. R. A. Torrey, of Chicago, who had been associated with Mr. Moody at the Bible Institute at Chicago. Mr. Torrey's talk was principally of the life of the dead evangelist.

The funeral is to be held Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock and the details have been completed. The body will be taken to the church at 9 a. m., by the Mount Herman students, and will lay in state until 2:30 in the afternoon, when the services will be held, after which it will be taken to the last resting place on Round Top. The only music during the service, aside from singing by the regular choir of the church, will be the singing of "Rock of Ages," one of Mr. Moody's favorite hymns, by the Mount Herman male quartette. Honorary pallbearers have been named as follows:

Col. J. J. Janeway, New Brunswick, N. J.; R. C. Morse, of the Y. M. C. A. national committee, New York; George C. Stebbins, Brooklyn; Ira D. Sankey, Brooklyn; Gen. J. J. Estey, Brattleboro, Vt.; Col. C. A. Hopkins, Boston; H. N. Moore, Boston; Dr. N. H. Wood, of Northfield, and Prof. A. H. Cutler, of Mount Herman Seminary.

In answer to telegrams sent to several gentlemen who had been associated with Mr. Moody in his work, offering to them an opportunity to speak a few words over the body of the dead evangelist, five have responded, accepting the invitation. Those who will speak are Dr. H. G. Weston, of the Crozier Theological Seminary, Chester, Pa.; Rev. Arthur Pierson, of Brooklyn; Bishop Mallicote, of Boston; Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, of New York, and H. M. Moore, of Boston.

In Memory of Moody.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—Dwight L. Moody was remembered in the songs, the prayers and the speeches of thousands at the Chicago Avenue churches and the Bible Institute to-day.

The favorite hymns of the evangelist were sung at all the meetings. The Rev. W. R. Newell, assistant superintendent of the Bible Institute, preached at the various gatherings, touching upon the character and achievements of Moody as a preacher, his sermon. He advocated gladness and resignation instead of grief.

AMERICANS TO TAKE ISLAND OF PANAY

Which Has Been Almost Entirely in the Hands of the Insurgents.

THE ADVANCE PROGRESSES

Under General Hughes, With Reinforcements, Occupying Successive Towns.

Correspondence of the Associated Press. ILOILO, Nov. 13.—This island of Panay, sister island to Negros, and another of the Visayan group, has for months past been in insurgent hands. To-day the American forces are taking the aggressive for the first time, and are moving out to cover and hold more territory. Up to the present we have possessed the half-burned town of Iloilo, and nothing more.

The Twenty-sixth regiment, under Colonel Rice, arrived here two weeks ago from the United States. "We at home knew," said officers of this regiment, "that our troops were on Panay, but we had the impression they occupied the island; that the important coast towns, at least, were ours; that our possession was more than nominal. Hence we are surprised to see the American forces actually besieged by the insurgents upon three miles of land immediately surrounding Iloilo."

People in the United States may have the same ideas as had the officers of the Twenty-sixth regiment, and to them it would be well to say that our lines, up to the present, embrace the suburbs of Paro and Molo, both within three miles of this post, and nothing more. Insurgent trenches face us on the north and west, and outpost firing is to be heard at any time.

With the coming of reinforcements, a battalion of the Nineteenth and Twenty-sixth regiments entire, General Hughes, in the midst of a typhoon that swept the country with driving rain, flooded the rice fields and made quagmires of the roads, an expedition composed of the Eighteenth regulars, under Colonel Carpenter; the second battalion of the Twenty-sixth regiment, two battalions of the Nineteenth, light battery G, of the Sixth artillery, under Captain Bridgman, and Captain Gordon's mounted scouts of the Eighteenth regiment, advanced into the enemy's country. The battalion of the Twenty-sixth and the two battalions of the Nineteenth constituted a provisional regiment under Colonel Rice, while the first and third battalions of the Twenty-sixth garrisoned Iloilo and Jaro.

The objective point of the expedition was the supposed insurgent stronghold at Santa Barbara, eight miles north of Jaro, but as the direct road between these two points has been strongly entrenched, the American forces made a detour to the west in order to approach Santa Barbara on its unprotected side. Yesterday General Hughes' command had occupied successively the villages of Oton, Tigbagan and Gurnal on the coast and west of Iloilo, likewise Cordoba, four miles north of Tigbagan.

Company C, of the Twenty-sixth regiment, had the only contact with the rebels on the first night out. One of the men of the company, which was under command of Lieutenant Pales, was seriously wounded; two of the enemy were found dead when the trenches were captured, and much ammunition fell into our hands as a result of the brush. To-day General Hughes' column is resting in the four towns mentioned, waiting for ammunition and provisions to be conveyed to it, and also for the rains to stop and the country to dry.

The town of San Miguel, within sight of Iloilo, was partially fired by the rebels when they thought our troops were about to enter it.

The town of Iloilo presents to-day a woe-begone and dismantled appearance. A third of the place is in ruins, and the partial reconstruction of business houses and the humbler dwellings of the poor with debris from the conflagration of February 11 reminds one of the work after a western cyclone.

BACOLOR, Island of Negros, P. I.

Nov. 7.—The commercial interests of Negros and Panay are identical. Only twenty-five miles of water separate them, and Iloilo, on Panay, is the shipping port for all products of Negros.

Negros island was first garrisoned by the California volunteers, which regiment was replaced in July, 1898, by the Sixth United States Infantry, Brigadier General Smith, formerly colonel of the Californians, is military governor of Negros, and since last July affairs here have advanced rapidly and well under his direction. Last July the situation had two sides, the military and the civil. The Sixth infantry had before it the duty of suppressing the interior

bandits as well as the scattering of the revolutionary party, which was operating under instructions from Aguinaldo in Luzon. As to civil matters, General Smith had in view the establishment and maintenance of a civil and elective government, which would ultimately serve to show the other revolting island what good things could be enjoyed under American rule. Negros was selected as the most promising field for this experiment.

The mountains of Negros run down its center and length, and between the foothills of this range and the sea there is a belt of lowlands averaging 15

width from five to twenty miles. On these lowlands are the farms and plantations producing the island's yearly crop of sugar, all of which is sent to Iloilo for shipment. In the lowlands are found almost all the important towns and villages, as well as most of the roads. This geographical distribution of low productive lands on the coast and mountain fastnesses in the interior, was the comfort of the early bandits and marauders, and had much to do with making their profession possible and profitable on Negros island. There were always, under Spanish rule, bandits in the mountains, who lived by raiding the valleys; and when we possessed Negros they were part of our heritage from our predecessors.

HOLY YEAR INAUGURATED

By Pope Leo With Imposing Ceremonies, in the Presence of the Papal Officers, Representatives of Roman Nobility and Other Dignitaries.

ROME, Dec. 24.—The pope solemnly inaugurated the holy year by performing the impressive ceremony of opening the holy door of Saint Peter's Cathedral at 11 o'clock this morning. The ceremony was performed in the vestibule, which was handsomely decorated. In presence of the papal officers, the members of the diplomatic corps, leading representatives of the Roman nobility and a number of specially invited guests.

After donning the pontifical robes, the pope, borne on the Sedia Gestatoria and escorted by the papal guards, proceeded with the cardinals and the court to the Sistine chapel, in the Vatican palace, where were gathered representatives of the Roman religious orders and clergy.

After a brief prayer before the holy sacrament, which was there exposed, Leo intoned the Veni Creator, and then again ascended the Sedia Gestatoria, preceded by clergy and friars, who bore lighted candles, the pope proceeded to the vestibule of the Basilica, priests lighting the halls and staircase en route. In the vestibule the papal throne had been erected. The supreme pontiff ascended the throne, which was immediately surrounded by cardinals and dignitaries.

Suddenly a heavy bell boomed. The pope rose and walked toward the holy door, preceded by the grand penitentiary, Cardinal Monsignor Serafino Vannutelli, prefect of the congregation of bishops and regulars, met him and handed him an artistic golden mallet given by the Italian bishops. Leo, wearing the mitre, struck three blows with the hammer on the door, which had previously been cut with a saw.

A few moments of solemn silence followed, the pope and the papal dignitaries in their state robes being grouped before the door. Then the latter swung back and the officials of Saint Peter's laved the threshold and door posts with holy water, while Leo opened the psalm, "Jubilante Deo," which was taken up by the pontifical choir. The pope, having again covered his head, and holding in his right hand a crucifix and in his left a lighted candle, knelt at the threshold amid the strains of "Te Deum," and, rising to his feet, he stepped alone within the portals of the vast and empty basilica. The cardinals and others followed.

At this moment all the church bells in Rome rang out. Leo stopped before the altar of Michael Angelo, where the janitors of the holy door for the coming year kissed his feet. He addressed a few words to them on the importance of the ceremony and then proceeded to the altar, where the sacrament was offered, followed by a short prayer.

Then advancing on the Sedia Gestatoria to the high altar, he pronounced a solemn benediction according to the plenipotentiary indulgences.

By a quarter past 1 he had returned to his private apartments, having performed the ceremonies with great apparent satisfaction. He was smiling throughout, but grew pale and showed signs of fatigue toward the end. Nevertheless, he gave the three blows upon the door with considerable force.

Profound silence was maintained throughout the ceremony, save when the pope gave his blessing, which evoked loud "vivas." The weather was fine, and an enormous concourse assembled in the precincts of the Basilica. Order was preserved inside by the pontifical guards and outside by the royal carabinieri and the police.

CALAMITY CROAKERS.

The Free Silver Men Expect to Profit by the Boer War.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—"If the war in the Transvaal continues for two or three months longer, the cause of silver will have been won," said former United States Senator DuBois, of Idaho, one of the silver Republican leaders, who was in Chicago to-day.

"The short time it has been in progress," continued Mr. DuBois, "has furnished proof of the contentions of the friends of silver that there is not enough gold in the world to form the basis of the world's money, and if the war continues the length of time I have indicated, the truth of this will have become too apparent for successful contravention."

"I believe the Transvaal war will be a mighty influence in the campaign of 1900 in this country, and that the next year will convince the people of this country that it is not safe to place on gold the entire burden of the monetary volume of the world."

"It may be interesting to observe that the panic in New York was simultaneous with the passage of the house gold standard bill. Now, if a panic had followed the passage of a silver free coinage bill, the wise men and the press of the land would have attributed it to the passage of the bill."

Texas Passed Cape Henry.

CAPE HENRY, Va., Dec. 24.—The United States battleship Texas, Captain Charles D. Sigbee, passed in the cape to-night. She has on board the remains of the Maine dead, taken aboard at Havana Thursday.

THE BRITISH STEAMER ARIOSTO

Stranded on Ocracoke Beach, Near Stormy Hatteras, Yesterday Morning.

TWENTY-ONE SAILORS LOST.

Captain and Eight Men Rescued With Difficulty by the Life-Saving Crew.

CAPE HENRY, Va., Dec. 24.—The weather bureau official at Hatteras, N. C., reports that the British steamship Ariosto, Captain Barnes, from Galveston to Norfolk for coal, thence to Hamburg, loaded with cotton, corn, wheat and meat, stranded on Ocracoke Beach, six miles south of the Hatteras weather bureau office, at 4 this morning. The steamship carried a crew of thirty men. Twenty-one men abandoned the steamer and took to the boats soon after she stranded. The boats were wrecked in the heavy seas and the entire twenty-one were drowned. Captain Barnes and the remaining eight men were taken from the vessel by Captain James Howard and crew, of the Ocracoke life-saving station. The rescue was effected with difficulty owing to the heavy sea, the landing taking up almost the entire day. Captain Barnes and the eight surviving members of the crew are now being cared for at the Ocracoke life-saving station. Some water is making in the hold of the vessel, but she is still in good condition, and probably can be saved if prompt assistance is rendered.

ACTION OF LIFE SAVING

Bureau—Thought the Sailors Took to Boats Too Soon.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Superintendent Kimball, of the life-saving bureau, to-night received the following: "British steamer Ariosto, Captain Barnes, stranded at Ocracoke Beach at 4 o'clock this morning. Twenty-one drowned and nine saved in breeches buoy."

"(Signed) HOWARD, Keeper."

Superintendent Kimball to-morrow will instruct Lieutenant Johnson, of the revenue cutter service, who is attached to his office, to proceed to the scene of the wreck and make a report of the circumstances attending the loss of life. This is the practice always followed by the life-saving service when there is loss of life attending an accident to a steamer to which the surfmen have given assistance. The superintendent believes that the distressing loss of life is probably due to the hurried efforts of the men to get away from the ship, instead of waiting until the breeches buoy could be rigged up between the ship and shore and their rescue effected. As the vessel appears still to be in good condition, the men, he thinks, might have remained on her an indefinite time before there was any real danger of losing their lives. Ship's hands of "deep water" boats, he thinks, take boats too often, a practice not followed by men devoted to coast navigation, who realize the opportunities for rescue by the breeches buoy.

SILVER BRICK SUIT

Must Receive "Inspiration" From W. J. Bryan.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 24.—Judge A. W. Rucker has returned from St. Louis, where he conferred with a number of leading silver men of the country concerning the proposed silver brick suit, which is to be carried into the supreme court of the United States. The judge says no final plan was adopted, as it is necessary to consult with others before the movement is put under way. He found many Democrats in sympathy with the idea, but Mr. Bryan is yet to be heard from.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, and George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, have volunteered to assist in the legal fight without compensation, and others are eager to do the same thing. It is necessary, however, to raise \$200,000 or \$300,000 for expenses, and that is the question to be decided soon.